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stringent. Last year after the pilgrims evacuated the Hedjaz the International Sanitary Commission considered the question of disinfecting and rendering hygienic the city of Djiddah. At that time I proposed to disinfect thoroughly and without exception all the houses and dwellings of said city. It was decided to disinfect only the houses where plague cases or plague deaths had occurred. These measures, unhappily, have not proved successful.

At the extra session of the Superior Council of Health called to consider the present outbreak of the plague, the same measures were decided upon. I forward a French copy of said decision. During the discussion I ventured to say that said measures are not sufficient. Radical measures must be taken—among these the most effective and successful is burning. Dr. Xanthopoulidis, the sanitary inspector at Djiddah, wires under date February 25, "Infected house closed by authority." I do not suppose that by closing the houses where bubonic plague cases are observed the epidemic will be stifled or checked. Many plague cases are concealed and the authorities know of only a few. It is to be hoped that the plague epidemic will not spread to Mecca and Medina.

SPIRIDION ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Measures to be put in force in case of the appearance of plague at Djiddah.

[Translated in this Bureau from official copy.]

[Inclosure.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 25, 1899.*

1. The city of Djiddah, together with the villages in the immediate vicinity, shall be placed under cordon.
2. Contaminated houses shall be isolated by a cordon and the effects of plague patients shall be burned. Plague patients shall be supplied with water from the cistern tug *Tulal*. In addition, all the measures promulgated last year shall be put in force.
3. Pilgrims present at the time in Djiddah shall be conveyed to Abou-Saad until further notice.
4. All departures of pilgrims or passengers from Djiddah for Mecca shall be prohibited until the construction of barracks outside of Mecca, where said pilgrims or passengers shall pass the time of quarantine.
5. Pilgrims arriving at Djiddah shall be detained on board the vessels on which they arrive, until a landing place be designated by the Government, and approved by the council.
6. Maritime arrivals from Djiddah shall be subject to ten days' quarantine.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

GERMANY—*Glauchau*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 54, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1899. Total number of deaths, 47, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hanover.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 237,290. Total number of deaths, 293, including diphtheria, 10; enteric fever, 2, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 25, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Blackburn, viz, 32.0, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 13.8.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 32; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 29; whooping cough, 55; enteric fever, 13; typhus fever, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 21.5 a thousand. In greater London 2,407 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 10 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 4, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,012,148. The lowest rate was recorded in Queens-town, viz, 5.7, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 73.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 214 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 4; enteric fever, 6; influenza, 3, and whooping cough, 5.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 4, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 25.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 19.7, and the highest in Leith and Greenock, viz, 28.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 765, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 33; scarlet fever, 5, and whooping cough, 31.

JAMAICA—Two weeks ended March 4, 1899. Estimated population, 694,866. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Kingston.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths, 145, including diphtheria, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 229, including 5 from enteric fever in army and fleet.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of December, 1898. Estimated population, 482,000. Total number of deaths, 526, including diphtheria, 14; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 7; whooping cough, 8, and 58 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended February 11, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 5. No contagious diseases.

WEST INDIES—*Antigua*.—Year ended December 31, 1898. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 1,258. No contagious diseases reported.